



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

thoroughness of the work. With a larger force of men it is evident that the city can be freed from the fever this summer.

The British steamship *William Cliff* arrived here from Tampico on June 27 with 1 case of malaria on board. On June 28 4 more cases developed, on June 29 4 others were attacked, and on June 30 2 more had chills. The fevers promptly reacted to quinine and the diagnosis of malaria was confirmed by a blood examination by Drs. Parker, Beyer, and Pothier. The facts of the cases were incorporated in a letter to the quarantine physician at the port of destination of the vessel.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

NICARAGUA.

Weekly report of conditions and transactions at Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, July 6, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended July 5, 1902:

Present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none; number of deaths from other causes during the week, 1. Prevailing disease, malarial fever in a mild form. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, very good.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 29, steamship *Esther*; crew, 19; passengers from this port, 10; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, 17 pieces. July 3, steamship *Banan*; crew, 19; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, none. July 5, steamship *Geo. W. Kelly*; crew, 20; passengers from this port, 1; passengers in transit, none; baggage disinfected, 2 pieces.

Respectfully,

D. W. GOODMAN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

NORWAY.

Proclamation of quarantine against certain localities on account of plague.

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, June 23, 1902.

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to send duplicate copies of a quarantine proclamation, issued by the royal Norwegian justice and police departments on June 18, 1902. I also send translation.

Respectfully,

HENRY BORDEWICH,
United States Consul-General.

The ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

Proclamation from the royal Norwegian Government's departments of justice and police.

CHRISTIANIA, NORWAY, June 18, 1902.

A royal proclamation was made on the 16th instant as follows:

It is hereby ordered, in compliance with section 2 in law of July 12, 1848, relating to quarantine, that the city of Buenos Ayres and the other ports in Argentina, also Madagascar, shall until further notice be considered infected with the oriental plague, and the quarantine regulations laid down in said law and in circular of October 13, 1900, as regards plague, etc., are to take effect at once.

At the same time it is hereby proclaimed that British East Africa, which, in proclamation of May 22, 1902, was declared infected with plague, shall no longer be considered as so infected.

With which all concerned respectfully have to comply.

Which is hereby brought to public notice, while it must be remembered that according to prior proclamations of February 1, 1897, June 27 and August 22, 1899, May 23, 1900, February 28, August 12, and September 30, 1901, and March 20 and May 22, 1902, the city of Constantinople in Turkey, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth in South Africa, Réunion Islands and Mauritius, also the cities of Porte Alegre, Pernambuco, and Parana-gua in Brazil shall until further notice be considered infected with oriental plague.

A number of copies of this proclamation are inclosed.

SOREN AARSTED,
GEORG JOHANNESEN,

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Cholera reports for Manila and the provinces—The epidemic abating.

[Passed Asst. Surg. J. C. Perry, chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands, reports that from March 15 to May 17, 1902, inclusive, 20 vessels and 2 cascoes on which cholera cases and deaths had occurred were treated at quarantine station, Mariveles. Of these, 16 were American vessels plying between Manila and other Philippine ports, and became infected in Manila Bay; 1 was the British steamship *Rubi*, from Hongkong, on which a cholera case occurred at Hongkong; 1 a Japanese vessel from Manila, and 2 were army transports, the U. S. steamships *Warren* and *Hancock*. In the case of the *Warren*, 1 fatal case occurred in the barracks in which the troops were segregated, necessitating bathing of the men and disinfection of their effects. In the case of each vessel treated the vessel was disinfected and mechanically cleansed, the crew and passengers were bathed and their effects disinfected. Reinfection occurred at station in the case of 1 American vessel. All precautions were repeated, deck cargo was removed, and tanks were treated.]

MANILA, P. I., May 26, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith reports of cholera in the Philippine Islands for the week ended May 17, 1902. It will be noted that little change has taken place in the situation, although a diminution in the number of cases may reasonably be expected to occur during the next two weeks, since the epidemic has already existed for two months.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Inclosures.]

Cholera report, Manila, for period from May 11 to May 17, 1902, inclusive.

Date.	Number of cases.					Total.	
	Philipinos.	Chinese.	Americans.	Europeans.	Others.	Cases.	Deaths.
May 11.....	15	1	2	.....	1	19	17
May 12.....	22	.....	1	1	.....	24	16
May 13.....	20	2	.....	.....	1	23	17
May 14.....	17	4	.....	1	.....	22	14
May 15.....	29	4	.....	.....	1	34	26
May 16.....	16	4	.....	.....	.....	20	20
May 17.....	12	1	.....	.....	.....	13	13
Total.....	131	16	3	2	3	155	123